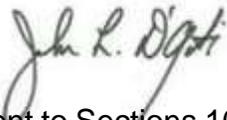




TO: P-12 Education Committee

FROM: John L. D'Agati 

SUBJECT: Proposed Amendment to Sections 100.2(cc), (gg) and 120.3(a) of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education Relating to the Uniform Violent or Disruptive Incident Reporting System, Also Known as the School Safety and Educational Climate Report

DATE: December 3, 2020

AUTHORIZATION(S):  

SUMMARY

Issue for Discussion

Should the Board of Regents amend Sections 100.2(cc), (gg) and 120.3(a) of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education relating to the Uniform Violent or Disruptive Incident Reporting System, also known as the School Safety and Educational Climate Report?

Reason(s) for Consideration

Review of Policy.

Proposed Handling

The proposed amendment will be presented to the P-12 Education Committee for discussion at the December 2020 Board of Regents meeting. A copy of the proposed amendment is included as Attachment A.

Procedural History

A Notice of Proposed Rule Making will be published in the State Register on December 30, 2020. Supporting materials are available upon request to the Secretary of the Board of Regents.

Background Information

Both federal and State law require the Department to implement a statewide policy that identifies persistently dangerous public elementary and secondary schools for the purpose of unsafe school choice.¹ Enacted as part of the Safe Schools Against Violence in Education Act (SAVE) in 2001, Education Law §2802 required the Commissioner, in conjunction with the Division of Criminal Justice Services, to establish a statewide uniform violent and disruptive incident reporting system (VADIR), also known today as the school safety and educational climate (SSEC) reporting system, and to promulgate regulations defining “violent or disruptive incidents.” In order to implement this section, Commissioner’s regulation §100.2(gg) was developed in consultation with the Division of Criminal Justice Services, as well as legislative and executive staff, and required schools to record information about violent and disruptive incidents beginning in the 2001-2002 school year.

To fulfill the requirements of federal law relating to unsafe school choice, Education Law §2802 requires the Commissioner to annually determine which public elementary and secondary schools are persistently dangerous, in accordance with the Commissioner’s regulations. Each school is required to maintain a record of all violent and disruptive incidents that occur within each school year, from July 1 through June 30, and to provide an annual report of such incidents to the superintendent. Schools must submit to the Department the number of incidents in each category outlined in Commissioner’s regulations §100.2(gg). Using this VADIR data, the Department calculates the School Violence Index (SVI) for determining which schools are persistently dangerous.

Immediately following the mass shooting tragedy at Sandy Hook Elementary School in 2012, the Board of Regents directed the Department to re-establish the New York State Safe Schools Task Force, which was first established in 1999. Starting in May 2013, the Task Force met repeatedly across many months, culminating in the September 2014 presentation of 36 recommendations to the Board of Regents. The Department adopted amendments to the VADIR system at the December 2016 Regents meeting, effective July 1, 2017. These amendments revised the method for collecting incident data that incorporated both VADIR and Dignity for All Students Act (DASA) reporting into one reporting structure and revised definitions developed by the Task Force to provide a greater degree of clarity and to better align with the intent of VADIR. However, the current VADIR system prescribed in §100.2(gg) has had the unintended effect of having certain incidents included in VADIR that do not necessarily reflect violent and/or disruptive incidents. Therefore, amendments to the Commissioner’s regulations are necessary to ensure that VADIR only includes incidents that are truly violent and/or disruptive to better align with the intent of the VADIR system, which is not to be punitive but rather to inform policies for reducing school violence.

In August 2019, the Task Force was reconvened to provide input on addressing issues related to the VADIR system, school safety, and the 2018 Office of the State

¹ 20 U.S.C.A. §7912; N.Y. Education Law §2801

Comptroller’s audit of NYSED’s implementation of the SAVE legislation. Since August 2019, there have been five meetings of the Safe Schools Task Force members, with an additional six subcommittee meetings. The Task Force is comprised of NYSED staff and various stakeholders, including the New York City Department of Education (NYCDOE), school districts, BOCES, schools, parents, LGBTQ and education advocates, Division of Criminal Justice Services, New York State Police, the Governor’s Office, New York State United Teachers, New York Civil Liberties Union, the Department of Homeland Security, Office of Children and Family Services, and the Office of Mental Health (see Attachment B).

Proposed Amendments to VADIR Definitions and School Violence Index (SVI) Calculation

After two years of schools and districts reporting under the new VADIR categories and definitions adopted at the December 2016 Regents meeting, it has become clear that there was confusion around a number of the categories, their definitions, and how they were weighed in calculating SVI. The Task Force, through several subcommittees and full task force meetings, looked at VADIR Data Collection with an eye to:

- a. Re-examine VADIR category definitions after two years of collection and feedback from schools;
- b. Re-assess the SVI formula for more accurate identification of persistently dangerous schools; and
- c. Assess the need to collect data on threats of school violence.

VADIR Definitions

Reporting issues associated with certain VADIR definitions became apparent after the first year of VADIR data collection (2017-2018). When comparing data for the 2017-2018 school year to data for the 2016-2017 school year, the categories with the largest increases were assault (+35 percent) and sex offenses (+32 percent).

Comparison of Incident Counts Collected in 2016-17 and 2017-18 School Years	2016-2017	2017-2018	Year to Year Change	% Change
1. Homicide	--	1	1	--
2. Sex Offenses	3,479	4,583	1,104	32%
3. Assault	10,501	14,144	3,643	35%
4. Discrimination, Harassment, and Bullying (including Cyberbullying)	23,930	23,768	(162)	-1%
5. Bomb Threat	209	211	2	1%
6. False Alarm	684	692	8	1%
7. Weapons Possession	5,139	5,464	325	6%
8. Use, Possession, or Sale of Drugs	5,346	5,917	571	11%
9. Use, Possession, or Sale of Alcohol	1,094	1,089	(5)	0%
Total	50,382	55,869	5,487	11%

For NYC schools, forcible sex offenses saw an extraordinary increase (from 21 to 446 incidents) in the 2017-18 school year. NYC attributed this change to the 2016 amendments to the definition of “forcible sex offenses” in §100.2(gg), which added “forcibly touching or grabbing another student on a part of the body that is generally regarded as private, such as buttocks, breast, genitalia.” Prior to this amendment, touching another student’s buttocks would have fallen under the lesser category of “other sex offenses,” and NYC would have had only 33 incidents under this definition.

Similarly, the definition of “assault” in §100.2(gg) contributed to the over identification of elementary schools by allowing minor, developmentally expected behaviors to be reported. Some examples include: a kindergartener playing with blocks hit another student, which left a welt, when the student took one of the blocks; out of anxiety, a child on the autism spectrum walking through the hall with his/her aide, grabs and digs his/her nails into the aide’s arm when approached by another student, scratching the skin and drawing blood.

Therefore, the Task Force determined that the definitions prescribed in §100.2(gg) should be revised as follows:

- The terms “other sex offenses,” “forcible sex offenses,” and “assault” are revised to be consistent with the definitions of such terms in the New York State Penal Law (Penal Law) and to reflect developmental age and intent. Additionally, a requirement that the school has referred the person to the police for the act reported was added to these definitions so that VADIR only reflects the most serious of violent incidents;
- The term “weapon” is revised to be consistent with the definition of such term in the Penal Law, to accurately reflect all of the Penal Law’s enumerated list of weapons; and
- The Task Force recognized that while the VADIR system collects incidents of “bomb threat” and “false alarm,” there is no category to collect other forms of school threats. Therefore, the proposed amendment adds a definition for “threat (other than bomb threat or false alarm).”

SVI Recalculation

SVI is a ratio of violent incidents to school enrollment and is currently determined by the number of incidents and is “weighted” by the seriousness and type of incidents. Each year, the SVI is used to identify persistently dangerous schools. Schools may be designated as persistently dangerous if they meet the following criteria:

If for two consecutive school years, a school has EITHER:

- An SVI of 1.5 or greater; OR
- An SVI of 0.5 or greater AND a total of 60 or more serious incidents

The current calculation (see Attachment C) is:

$$\frac{\text{Sum of Incidents x Weight}}{\text{BEDS Enrollment Total}}$$

The current SVI formula and process of designating persistently dangerous schools over-identifies low enrollment (predominantly elementary) schools; and under-identifies high enrollment (often secondary) schools. As such, the Task Force concluded that the SVI should be revised as follows:

1. Focus on only violent incidents to identify persistently dangerous schools (i.e., incidents reported to police); and
2. The formula should take into account school enrollment in a more accurate manner.

After reviewing similar states' methods of determining persistently dangerous schools by using incidents per 100 students and applying it to existing VADIR data, the Task Force determined the best way to improve the accuracy of the persistently dangerous determinations was to:

1. Remove the weighting of all incidents;
2. Use a total of the most serious 4 violent categories (homicide, assault, sexual offense and weapons use/possession);
3. Calculate a ratio of the sum of the 4 violent incident categories per 100 students; and
4. Establish a cut score of 3 instances/100 students to designate schools as persistently dangerous.

Therefore, to implement the recommendations of the Task Force, the proposed amendments provide that serious violent incidents included in the SVI and used for the purposes of determining persistently dangerous schools, pursuant to section 120.3 of the Commissioner's regulations, shall only include the following category of incidents: homicide, sexual offense, assault, and incidents involving the possession or use of a weapon.

Related Regents Items

March 2013: [Safe Schools Task Force](https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/313p12d1%5B1%5D.pdf)
(<https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/313p12d1%5B1%5D.pdf>)

October 2013: [Safe Schools Task Force](https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/1013p12d1%5B1%5D.pdf)
(<https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/1013p12d1%5B1%5D.pdf>)

June 2014: [Safe Schools Task Force Update](https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/614p12d1.pdf)
(<https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/614p12d1.pdf>)

September 2014: [Safe Schools Task Force Recommendations](https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/914p12d6.pdf)
(<https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/914p12d6.pdf>)

October 2015: [New York State Safe Schools Task Force: Status Update](https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/meetings/Oct%202015/1015p12d1.pdf)
(<https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/meetings/Oct%202015/1015p12d1.pdf>)

May 2016: [Violent and Disruptive Incident Reporting and Calculating the School Violent Index](https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/516p12d1.pdf)
(<https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/516p12d1.pdf>)

September 2016: [Proposed Amendment of Section 100.2\(gg\) of the Commissioner's Regulations relating to the Uniform Violent and Disruptive Incident Reporting System \(VADIR\)](http://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/916p12d2.pdf)
(<http://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/916p12d2.pdf>)

December 2016: [Proposed Amendment of Section 100.2\(gg\) of the Commissioner's Regulations, Relating to the Uniform Violent and Disruptive Incident Reporting System \(VADIR\)](http://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/1216p12a2.pdf)
(<http://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/1216p12a2.pdf>)

June 2017: [Status Update on the Implementation of the New York State Safe Schools Task Force Recommendations](http://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/617p12d1.pdf)
(<http://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/617p12d1.pdf>)

April 2019: [Update on the Department's Efforts to Improve School Safety, including Implementing the New York State Safe Schools Task Force Recommendations](https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/519p12d1.pdf)
(<https://www.regents.nysed.gov/common/regents/files/519p12d1.pdf>)

Recommendation

Not applicable.

Timetable for Implementation

It is anticipated that the proposed rule will be presented to the Board of Regents for adoption at the April 2021 Regents meeting, after publication of the proposed rule in the State Register and expiration of the 60-day public comment period required under the State Administrative Procedure Act. If adopted at the April meeting, the proposed rule will become effective as a permanent rule on July 1, 2021.

AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Pursuant to sections 15, 101, 207, 305, 308, and 2802 of the Education Law.

1. Subdivision (gg) of section 100.2 of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education is amended to read as follows:

(gg) Uniform violent or disruptive incident reporting system also known as the "School safety and educational climate reporting system". School districts, boards of cooperative educational services, charter schools and county vocational education and extension boards shall submit to the commissioner annual reports of violent or disruptive incidents that occurred in the prior school year, commencing with the 2001-2002 school year, in accordance with sections 15 and 2802 of the Education Law [, section 2802] and this subdivision.

(1) Definitions. For the purposes of this subdivision:

(i) ...

(ii) ...

(iii) [Physical injury means impairment of physical condition or substantial pain and includes, but is not limited to, black eyes, welts, abrasions, bruises, cuts not requiring stitches, swelling and headaches not related to a concussion.

(iv) Serious physical injury means physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement or protracted impairment of health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ and requires hospitalization or treatment in an emergency medical care facility outside of school, including but not limited to, a bullet wound, fractured or broken bones or

teeth, concussions, cuts requiring stitches and any other injury involving risk of death or disfigurement.

(v)] Weapon [means one or more of the following dangerous instruments:

(a) a firearm, including but not limited to a rifle, shotgun, pistol, handgun, silencer, electronic dart gun, stun gun, machine gun, airgun or spring gun;

(b) a switchblade knife, gravity knife, pilum ballistic knife, cane sword, dagger, stiletto, dirk, razor, box cutter, metal knuckle knife, utility knife or other dangerous knife;

(c) a billy club, blackjack, bludgeon, chukka stick, or metal knuckles;

(d) a sandbag or sandclub;

(e) a sling shot or slungshot;

(f) a martial arts instrument, including but not limited to a kung fu star, ninja star, nin chuck, or shirken;

(g) an explosive, including but not limited to a firecracker or other fireworks;

(h) a deadly or dangerous chemical, including but not limited to a strong acid or base, mace, or pepper spray;

(i) an imitation gun;

(j) loaded or blank cartridges or other ammunition; or

(k) any other dangerous or deadly instrument possessed with intent to use the same unlawfully against another] shall mean any weapon defined in Article 265 of the Penal Law.

(vi)] (iv) Violent or disruptive incident shall mean one of the following categories of incidents that occurs on school property of the school district, board of cooperative educational services, charter school or county vocational education and extension board, committed with or without a weapon (except in the case of weapons possession):

(a) ...

(b) [Sex offenses.

(1) Forcible sex offenses. Sex offenses involving forcible compulsion and completed or attempted sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct or aggravated sexual contact, with or without a weapon including but not limited to, rape and sodomy; or resulting from forcibly touching or grabbing another student on a part of the body that is generally regarded as private, which includes, but is not limited to the buttocks, breasts, or genitalia.

(2) Other sex offenses. Other non-consensual sex offenses involving inappropriate sexual contact, including, but not limited to, touching another student on a part of the body that is generally regarded as private, which includes, but is not limited to, the buttocks, breasts, and genitalia, removing another student's clothing to reveal underwear or private body parts, or brushing or rubbing against another person in a sexual manner. Other sex offenses shall also include, but not be limited to conduct that may be consensual or involve a child who is incapable of consent by reason of disability or because he or she is under 17 years of age, provided that such term shall not include consensual sexual conduct involving only students, and/or non-students 18 years of age or under, unless at least one of the individuals participating in the conduct is at least four years older than the youngest individual participating in the conduct.] Sexual offense. An act committed by a person 10 years of age or older which would constitute a felony under Article 130 of the Penal Law, taking into consideration the developmental capacity of the person to form the intent to commit such act, and where the school has referred the person to the police for the act.

(c) Assault. [Intentionally or recklessly causing physical injury to another person, with or without a weapon, in violation of the school district code of conduct which shall include either:

(1) engaging in behavior which causes serious physical injury; or

(2) engaging in behavior which causes physical injury.] An act committed by a person 10 years of age or older which would constitute a felony under Article 120 of the Penal Law, taking into consideration the developmental capacity of the person to form the intent to commit such act, and where the school has referred the person to the police for the act.

(d) ...

(e) Threat (other than bomb threat or false alarm). A verbal, telephoned, written or electronic message of a threat of violence on school property or at a school related function.

[(e)] (f) Bomb threat. A telephoned, written or electronic message that a bomb, explosive, chemical or biological weapon has been or will be placed on school property.

[(f)] (g) False alarm. Causing a fire alarm or other disaster alarm to be activated knowing there is no danger, or through false reporting of a fire or disaster.

[(g)] (h) Weapons possession. [Possession of one or more weapons as defined by subparagraph (v) of this paragraph, except possession in a classroom or laboratory as part of an instructional program or in a school-related activity under the supervision of a teacher or other school personnel as authorized by school officials which are discovered either through:

(1) routine security checks; or

(2) weapons possessed at a school function or on school property which are not discovered through a routine security check, including but not limited to, weapons found in the possession of a student or within a locker.] An act committed by a person 10 years of age or older which would constitute a felony under Article 265 of the Penal Law, taking into consideration the developmental capacity of the person to form the intent to commit such act, and where the school has referred the person to the police for the act.

(h)] (i) ...

[(i)] (j) ...

(2) Recording of offenses.

(i) For purposes of reporting pursuant to this subdivision, each incident shall be reported once in the highest ranking category of offense that applies, except that incidents involving a weapon and one of the offenses listed in clauses (1)[(vi)](iv)(a) through [(f)](g) of this subdivision shall be reported in the highest ranking category of offense that applies as an offense committed with a weapon, and not in weapons possession; and incidents involving drug use, possession or sale and/or alcohol use, possession or sale and another offense shall be reported in the highest ranking category in clauses (1)[(vi)](iv)(a) through [(g)](h) of this subdivision that applies. If the offense involves only the use, possession or sale of drugs or alcohol, it shall be recorded in the applicable category of drug or alcohol use, possession or sale as an incident involving drug or alcohol use, possession or sale only. For purposes of determining the highest ranking offense pursuant to this subparagraph, offenses shall be ranked in the order that they appear in clauses (1)[(vi)](iv)(a) through [(f)](g) of this

subdivision, followed by weapons possession, drug use, possession or sale and alcohol use, possession or sale.

(ii) All incidents involving threats (other than bomb threats), bomb threats or false alarms as defined in clauses (1)[(vi)](iv)(e) [and (f)] through (g) of this subdivision shall be reported. All incidents involving material incidents of harassment, bullying, and/or discrimination as defined in clause (1)[(vi)](iv)(d) of this subdivision shall be reported.

(3) Submission of report. Each annual school safety and educational climate incident report shall be in a form prescribed by the commissioner and shall contain such information as the commissioner shall prescribe, including but not limited to information on the frequency and types of incidents, offenders, victims and student discipline or referral actions taken, as is available on the date the annual report is submitted. Each school district, board of cooperative educational services, charter school and county vocational education and extension board shall annually submit its report on violent or disruptive incidents, in the manner prescribed by the commissioner, on or before the basic educational data system (BEDS) reporting deadline or such other date as determined by the commissioner.

(4) ...

(5) [Preparation of report. Each annual violent or disruptive incident report shall be in a form prescribed by the commissioner and shall contain such information as the commissioner shall prescribe, including but not limited to information on the frequency and types of incidents, offenders, victims and student discipline or referral actions taken, as is available on the date the annual report is submitted.

(6)] Local procedures...

[(7)] (6) Confidentiality...

[(8)] (7) School violence index. Each school year, commencing with the 2005-2006 school year, the department shall establish a school violence index as a comparative measure of the level of school violence in a school. The school violence index will be computed in accordance with a formula established by the commissioner that takes into account the enrollment of the school and is weighted to reflect the most serious violent incidents, which shall include [but need not be limited to] only the following categories of incidents: homicide, [forcible] sexual offense, assault [resulting in serious physical injury, assault resulting in physical injury], and incidents involving the possession[,] or use [or threatened use] of a weapon.

(8) Persistently dangerous schools. For purposes of determining persistently dangerous schools pursuant to section 120.3 of this Subchapter, only the most serious violent incidents, which shall include only the following categories of incidents: homicide, sexual offense, and incidents involving the possession or use of a weapon, as defined in this subdivision, shall be used in making such determination.

2. Paragraph (4) of subdivision (cc) of section 100.2 of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education is amended to read as follows:

(4) Violent or disruptive incident report. Commencing with the 2002-2003 school year, the BOCES report card shall include a summary of the BOCES' annual violent or disruptive incident report, also known as the "school safety and educational climate report" as required pursuant to subdivision (gg) of this section in a format containing such information as the commissioner shall prescribe.

3. Subdivision (a) of section 120.3 of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education is amended to read as follows:

(a) Persistently dangerous schools. Pursuant to guidelines to be developed by the Commissioner in consultation with a representative sample of local educational agencies, the Commissioner shall determine which public elementary and secondary schools are persistently dangerous. A determination that a school is persistently dangerous shall be based upon objective information including, at a minimum, data submitted through the uniform violent incident reporting system, also known as the “school safety and educational climate report”, established pursuant to section 2802 of the Education Law and pursuant to section 100.2(gg) of this Subchapter, over a period of two years.

School Safety Task Force Members

	Organization	Name
1	Advocates for Children	Dawn Yuster
2	Albany City School District	Lori McKenna
3	Albany City School District	Kerri Canzone-Ball
4	Alliance for Quality Education	Marina Marcou-O'Malley
5	Amsterdam High School	Tyrone O'Meally
6	Berkshire Free Union School District	Joanne Wagar
7	Berkshire Free Union School District	Michael Vanyo
8	Bright-Line Threat Assessment & Management Consulting, LLC	Mark Concordia
9	Children's Defense Fund New York	Julia Davis
10	Children's Defense Fund New York	Charlotte Pope
11	Commission on Economic Opportunity	Katherine Maciol
12	Conference of Big 5 School Districts	Jennifer Pyle
13	Council of School Supervisors & Administrators	Mark Cannizzaro
14	Council of School Supervisors & Administrators	Rosemarie Sinclair
15	Division of Criminal Justice Services	Allison Motta
16	East Greenbush Central School District	Jeff Simons
17	Empire Justice	Eoghann Renfroe
18	Empire State Pride Agenda	Jonathan Lang
19	Empire State School Administrators Association	Karen Marconi
20	Erie County Sheriff's Office	Scott Patronik
21	Fulton Central School District	Brian Pulvino
22	Fulton Central School District	Dennis Kwaczala
23	Gay, Lesbian & Straight Education Network (GLSEN)	a.t. Furuya
24	Healthy Schools Network, Inc.	Claire Barnett
25	Ithaca City School District	Dr. Luvelle Brown
26	Lockport Central School District	Michelle Bradley
27	Mental Health Association in New York State, Inc.	Amy Molloy
28	Mental Health Association in New York State, Inc.	Glenn Liebman
29	Nassau County Assistant District Attorney Office	John Byrne
30	New York Association of School Psychologists	John Garruto
31	New York Association of School Psychologists	Kelly Caci
32	New York City Department of Education	Mark Rampersant
33	New York City Police Department	Chauncey Parker
34	New York City Police Department	Chief Juanita Holmes
35	New York City Police Department	Nilda Hofmann
36	New York Civil Liberties Union	Donna Lieberman
37	New York Civil Liberties Union	Johanna Miller

	Organization	Name
38	New York Civil Liberties Union	Stefanie Coyle
39	New York State Assembly (Benedetto)	John Collazzi
40	New York State Assembly (O'Donnell)	Ann Horowitz
41	New York State Assembly Chair (Mayer)	Georgia Ascitutto
42	New York State Association for Pupil Transportation	Dave Christopher
43	New York State Catholic Conference	Carol Hayes
44	New York State Catholic Conference	James Cultrara
45	New York State Center for Rural Schools	David Little
46	New York State Center for Rural Schools	Heather Zellers
47	New York State Center for School Safety	Jim Dillon
48	New York State Center for School Safety	Tina Tierney
49	New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers	Kyle Belokopitsky
50	New York State Counselor's Association	Carol Miller
51	New York State Department of Health	Priti Irani
52	New York State Department of Mental Health	Jon Rice
53	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services	Michael Green
54	New York State Division of Homeland Security	Barbara Lee Steigerwald
55	New York State Education Department	Christina Coughlin
56	New York State Education Department	Christopher Suriano
57	New York State Education Department	Ellen Martin
58	New York State Education Department	Gwyn Marschman
59	New York State Education Department	Kathleen DeCataldo
60	New York State Education Department	Kim Wilkins
61	New York State Education Department	Maribeth Barney
62	New York State Education Department	Michele Shahen
63	New York State Education Department	Rose LeRoy
64	New York State Office of Children and Family Services	Josephine Kamyra
65	New York State Office of Children and Family Services	Tim Bromirski
66	New York State Office of Mental Health	Bonnie Catlin
67	New York State Office of Mental Health	Donna Bradbury
68	New York State Police	Craig Vedder
69	New York State Police	Janice Severson
70	New York State Probation	Robert Maccarone
71	New York State School Board Association	Jay Worona
72	New York State School Board Association	Kate Gaffney
73	New York State School Counselor's Association	Kathleen Corbett
74	New York State School Counselor's Association	Melissa Asbell
75	New York State School Social Worker's Association	Julie Beatrice
76	New York State Small Cities School District Association	Nina Karbacka
77	New York State United Teachers' Association	Terry McSweeney
78	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services	Ian Grugan

	Organization	Name
79	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services	Johanna Sullivan
80	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services	Joshua Vinehout
81	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services	Michael Wood
82	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services	Scott Neff
83	NYCDOE Office of Safety and Youth Development	Holly Bedwell
84	Oceanside Central School District	Phyllis Harrington
85	Oneida-BOCES	Patty Cerio
86	Oneonta Central School District	Tom Brindley
87	Oswego Board Of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES)	Christopher Todd
88	Parsons Child and Family Center (Northern Rivers)	William T. Gettman, Jr.
89	Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children	Kristen Anne Conklin
90	Putnam Northern Westchester BOCES	James Ryan
91	Putnum Northern Westchester BOCES	John McCarthy
92	Saugerties High School	Thomas Averill
93	School Administrators Association of New York State	Cindy Gallagher
94	School Administrators Association of New York State	Donald Nickson
95	South Glens Falls School District	Michael Patton
96	SUNY Albany School of Education	Kevin Quinn
97	Troy City Schools	John Carmello
98	Webster Central School District	Carmen Gumina

SVI Calculation Sheet			
Incident Category	Weight (A)	# Reported (B)	(A X B)
1. Homicide	100	0	0
2a. Forcible Sex Offenses	60	0	0
2b. Other Sex Offenses:	40	0	0
3a. Assault with Physical Injury	30	0	0
3b. Assault with Serious Physical Injury	45	0	0
4a. Weapon Possession: weapon(s) confiscated through entry screening	1	0	0
4b. Weapon Possession: weapon(s) found under other circumstances	15	0	0
5a. Material Incidents of Discrimination, Harassment, and Bullying (excluding Cyberbullying)	0	0	0
5b. Material Incidents of Cyberbullying	0	0	0
6. Bomb Threat	0	0	0
7. False Alarm	0	0	0
8. Use, Possession, or Sale of Drugs	0	0	0
9. Use, Possession, or Sale of Alcohol	0	0	0
Total:			0
BEDS Enrollment Total:			0
School Violence Index:			0.000
<i>The School Violence Index (SVI) for designating persistently dangerous and watch list schools is calculated by multiplying the counts of each type of incident by the weight for that incident category and summing the products (sum of the "A X B" column). The result is then divided by the enrollment.</i>			